

## MORE MACHINE GUNS

Needed for the Work in the Philippines.

## DREADED BY THE NATIVES

The Government Engaged in a Series of Experiments Trying to Find the Kind That Will Carry Civilization Among Our Foreign Citizens Quickest and Most Effectively.

Washington, June 30.—With the progress of fighting in the Philippines the war department has become impressed with the necessity of increasing the efficiency of the artillery force on duty there. There are already many batteries in the archipelago doing duty as infantry, but there is a quiet movement on foot to furnish them with guns adapted to use in that country, and the war department is now engaged in a series of experiments to determine the most effective form of light gun for use against the insurgents.

General Otis' recommendations so far have been principally for light, quick-firing field guns and for mountain batteries, that is, guns of the mountain howitzer type, that can be transported on muleback. It has been demonstrated that artillery for use even in the dry season in the Philippines must be very light and easily handled, owing to the exceedingly bad roads and the large amount of cross-country work.

Therefore, the department is turning its attention to light automatic or "machine guns," which are quite a different matter from the quick-firing field batteries which take horses to draw them. Guns of the automatic type take the regular rifle ammunition and are so light that they can be transported at need by their own crew of three men.

This was demonstrated in the recent service ashore of Eugene Davis of the navy, who has been recommended for advancement ten numbers for his work with one of the Heiden's automatic guns in field operations around Manila and Calocan.

The work of this gun's crew showed that the natives dread the deadly little automatic gun quite as much as they do the larger sharpshooter battery, and much more than the rifle fire of a whole company of infantry. In addition, the automatic gun can be transported over ground impassable for a field battery, and can be worked effectively under cover where a larger gun would be badly exposed. The work of Eugene Davis around Manila was quite paralleled by the achievements of Lieutenant Parker and his Gatling battery at Santiago.

The Gatling is the standard machine gun of the army today, and while it has proved an effective weapon, it is heavier than is desired for the present class of work. It is understood that General Miles regards the Gatling favorably, and also agrees with General Otis' desire for machine mountain batteries. He is also favorably impressed with the work of the Hotchkiss revolving cannon, which has been brought up to a high point of efficiency in the English service.

An effort is being made, however, to give a fair trial to all the other types of lighter guns now in the field. Tests are being made at Sandy Hook with the new Maxim gun and the Colt automatic, the chief trouble with the latter type being that while it is an excellent light gun for boat work in the navy, it has not usually proved reliable under service conditions on shore.

There has been some talk of sending to Manila the battery of Ems-Dudley dynamite guns recently stationed at Fort Myer, but the doubtful factor in these guns is the accuracy of their fire at ranges over a mile. The manufacturers asked permission to take them back to the factory to make some improvements in this respect, and they are now being remodeled.

It is understood also that the department has on hand a scheme by which it is hoped soon to be able to grow the highest explosives from the field gun, but the work in that direction has not gone far enough to admit of much discussion.

It is reasonably certain, however, that it will not be long before the war has taken some decided step in reformation of the field artillery force, and when the exact nature of change has been determined there will be a prompt shipment of effective guns to Manila, possibly in time for the opening of the fall campaign.

AS CITY TRUST COMPANY  
City, June 30.—The Fidelity Trust Company, capital \$500,000, organized here yesterday. Headquarters of Kansas City will be

James Stillman, president of the National City bank of New York, whose holdings amount to \$150,000. Among the other stockholders are: W. W. Crapo of New Bedford, Mass., president of the Flint & Pere Marquette railroad; P. D. Armour, Chicago; John A. McCall, New York, president of the New York Life Insurance company; Norman B. Ream, Chicago; Nathaniel Thayer, Boston, the largest stockholder in the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis railroad; Frank Hipple, president of the Real Estate bank of Philadelphia; P. A. Valentine, Chicago, and Charles S. Fairchild, Philadelphia.

## CHINESE TROUBLES.

Peking, June 30.—The French consul at Meng Tsu, province of Yun Nan, where the anti-foreign disturbances recently occurred, reports that the situation is unchanged. Thirty-eight well armed Europeans took refuge in the residence of the Taotai after the siege of the consulate, which is now guarded by troops.

## THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY

The Negotiations Have Again Reached a Crisis.

Washington, June 30.—The negotiations in London looking to the arrangement of a modus vivendi for fixing the Alaskan boundary line have again reached a crisis. The conference between Lord Salisbury and Ambassador Choate have been signally disappointing, but it is hoped that a satisfactory arrangement will eventually be arrived at.

## RETURNING FROM MANILA.

Washington June 30.—General Otis notifies the war department that the transport Morgan City left Manila June 28 for San Francisco with 404 sick soldiers.

## YELLOW FEVER AT SALVADOR.

Washington, June 30.—The United States consul at Salvador informs the state department that yellow fever has made its appearance there.

## TRANSVAAL AFFAIRS.

London, June 30.—The Digger News, the Boer organ in London, prints a dispatch from Johannesburg announcing that the Volksraad is to be asked on Monday to confirm the arrangement made by the executive council which is said to be acceptable to the British high commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, and to the British government.

## RIOTING AT BRUSSELS

The Socialists Protesting Against the Establishment of Order.

Brussels, June 30.—Rioting was continued until 2 o'clock in the morning at various points. The gendarmes charged fiercely several times on the boulevard Auspach. One rioter was bayoneted and two reporters were seriously hurt. Saucepans and other domestic implements were thrown from windows during the night at the troops. The Gazette says 108 persons were injured during the rioting, eight being very seriously hurt. At the opening of the chamber of deputies today a motion was introduced amending the rules so as to admit of the expulsion of any deputy causing a disturbance. The socialists vigorously protested and violently anathematized the movers.

## KANSAS CITY SCHOOL BONDS.

\$400,000 Worth at 3 1/2 Per Cent for Twenty Years to Be Issued.

Kansas City, June 30.—Acting on the authority granted at a special election the Kansas City school board has voted to issue \$400,000 of 3 1/2 per cent school bonds, running twenty years. The bonds are to be sold to the highest bidder.

## THE EIGHT HOUR LAW

Arguments on Its Constitutionality in Progress.

Denver, June 30.—Arguments before the supreme court on the constitutionality of the eight-hour law were concluded today. The court took a recess until Monday, when its decision will probably be announced.

No change has taken place in the situation, the trust smelters being closed on account of a disagreement between the managers and men as to the wages and hours of labor under the new law.

## AMERICAN TIN.

Pittsburg, June 30.—Whether all the mills of the iron and steel tin plate manufacturers in the United States will be closed now depends on whether the manufacturers sign the new scale of wages of the Amalgamated association before midnight. Some are said to be ready to sign, while others are not.

## MURPHY'S WILD RIDE

The Fastest Time Ever Made on a Bicycle.

Behind a Locomotive and on a Level Board Track Charles Murphy Rode a Mile Two and One Fifth Seconds Less Than a Minute.

New York, June 30.—Charles M. Murphy rode a mile on a bicycle paced by a locomotive in fifty-seven and four-fifths seconds today. His course was a two-mile board track on a siding of the Long Island railway. Murphy followed an engine and day coach, the latter being provided with a hood which acted as a wind shield for the rider. The board track was laid near Maywood, L. I., and extended from that station two miles east and was as nearly perfect to level as skill could make it. Fully 3,000 people saw Murphy make his daring ride.

## ANOTHER CANCER CURE.

London, June 30.—The latest reported cancer cure is attributed to two Brussels physicians, Drs. Roquette and Lapo, who, according to the Daily Mail, have discovered an effectual serum treatment.

## BURNED TO DEATH IN HIS HOME.

Jamestown, N. Y., June 30.—The house of Andrew Johnson, a lake engineer, at Mayville, was burned this morning. Johnson was unable to escape and was burned to death.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

San Francisco, June 3.—Silver bars, 60%; Mexican dollars, 49 1/2 @ 50 1/4.

## THE SECOND READING.

The Hague, June 30.—The examining committee on arbitration today passed on the second reading of the code of procedure in arbitration. Tomorrow it will take up the permanent tribunal scheme.

## DREYFUS ENROUTE.

Brest, June 30.—A dispatch from Rennes says the police are taking up positions around the railway station and that everything indicates that Captain Dreyfus is already enroute. It is reported that he will reach Rennes at two o'clock tomorrow morning.

## SIGNAL CORPS AUTOMOBILES.

They Will Not Be Ready for Several Months.

Washington, June 30.—The signal corps, which, some time ago, accepted bids from one of the automobile companies for the construction of three electric vehicles for the corps, expect to get the first of these in about a month. The demand for automobiles is so extensive that, in spite of the number of plants springing up over the country, it has been impossible for any of the companies to keep on hand stock enough for immediate delivery, and from three to four months was the earliest that any of the companies would promise delivery of all the signal service wagons.

The first to be received will be a light runabout. The others are heavy vans for transporting materials and line equipments. They will be in skilled as soon as received at Fort Myer, where there are a number of buildings in course of construction for the signal corps. The new vehicles will be used in connection with field drill, and are expected to help materially in the wireless telegraphy experiments.

The experiments in this line that have been made so far by the corps have not been as fruitful of results as some enthusiasts in the new telegraphy had hoped. The work is being continued slowly, however, and with the determination to bring out all there is in it that can be of practical benefit to the army. It is hoped that by this fall there may be some results of practical importance to announce.

## BASE BALL.

Where Games Were Won and Lost Yesterday.

At Louisville—Philadelphia, 13; Louisville, 9.

At Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 11; Brooklyn, 10.

At Cleveland—Boston, 13; Cleveland, 1.

Cincinnati, June 30.—Malachi Kittredge has been secured by Washington from Louisville and will make his sensational debut here on Sunday as backstop for Weyhing.

## MADE BAD BARGAIN AT MANILA.

F. Reyes Bought Ruins of Spanish Squadron, But Never Got Them.

Brussels, June 30.—The Petit Bleu publishes a strange story from Manila. It says that after the Cavite disaster the Spanish governor general sold at public auction the ruins of the squadron. The ships were bought with their equipment.

went to the port of Isabela de Bastian to take possession, but the boats disappeared the night previous to his arrival.

Afterward he found them moored in a neighboring bay. When Reyes claimed them he found Spanish sailors removing the guns. When he protested they threatened to sink the ships if he interfered. Then the guns, totalling sixty, were dragged ashore and used in besieging Zamboanga, which the Spaniards were trying to wrest from Aguinaldo. Reyes has not seen the ships since and has not obtained the return of the purchase money.

## EXODUS FROM JOHANNESBURG.

Effect of the Fear of Trouble Between England and the Transvaal.

Johannesburg, June 30.—There has been a considerable exodus during the last few weeks of people from this city to Cape Town on account of the fear of trouble between Great Britain and the Transvaal. During May and June 7,580 persons, chiefly women and children, left here.

## BOER CRISIS NOT AT HAND

The Transvaal Expected to Make Terms in the Right Time.

London, June 30.—A perusal of the London newspapers of both political parties almost forces one to believe that a collision between the British and Boer forces is inevitable. It requires some investigation to learn the fact that the London press cannot be relied upon in the present situation to either fairly represent English public opinion or to tell the truth about South Africa. It is safe to say that so long as the provincial press does not join in the London demands for war, and the Salisbury cabinet, including Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, is in charge of affairs, there will be no hostilities in the Transvaal unless the Boers deliberately precipitate them.

It must be admitted that the situation is dangerous, and growing worse rather than better, but the crisis has not yet been reached. When the crisis comes President Kruger must concede something of the British demands. But it is a mistake to suppose that it will be necessary for him to surrender anything like the minimum claims which the bellicose London press asserts will alone avert war. It is quite true that the British government has gone too far to abandon its whole case, but every one acquainted with Kruger's shrewd statesmanship is ready to admit that he will be willing to make terms with his antagonists when the right moment comes.

The real danger is that the strong war party in England may finally succeed in its policy of bouncing the government into war against its will. This looks by no means impossible when the enormous resources and the unscrupulousness of the war party are considered. It would not be difficult in the present situation to create an incident which would make a peaceful solution almost impossible.

It is still true that Mr. Chamberlain does not desire war. It is an open secret that he has assured his ministerial colleagues that all necessary reforms can be obtained from the Boer government without fighting. He strongly held to that belief until a short time ago. Now he is beginning to fear that he has underestimated the Boer obstinacy. A mistake generally made is that peace cannot be disturbed except upon the initiative of the British government. It is quite lost sight of that the Boers have before now not hesitated to force the peace themselves, and have been justified by results. They are incapable of understanding that circumstances have changed.

A dispatch to the Central News from Hamburg says that altogether 60,000 rifles have recently been dispatched from that port for the Transvaal, and that German firms have also shipped 20,000 rifles from Trieste.

Pretoria, June 30.—In an interview today General Joubert, the commander-in-chief of the Transvaal forces denied that he had ordered guns from the Krupps or batteries from the United States, as had been reported.

## GENERAL LEONARD WOOD.

Washington, June 30.—General Leonard Wood has declined the presidency of the Washington Traction and Electric company.

## AN INDIAN FIGHTER.

Death of Captain James F. Simpson Near Prescott.

Prescott, June 30.—Captain James F. Simpson, U. S. A., retired, died last night after a brief illness. He had been complaining for several weeks but his illness was not considered serious and on Tuesday he went to his ranch in the mountains near Prescott, where his death occurred. Captain Simpson went through an Indian campaign in Arizona with General Crook and had a splendid record. He was retired on account of physical disability a few years ago and has since

## ALGER'S NEW ROLE

His Senatorial Campaign and the Administration.

The Secretary's Alliance With Pingree Only Partially Confirmed and Quasi-Democratic Platform Forebushes His Retirement.

Washington, June 30.—Secretary Alger's election to the United States senate can hardly go into effect without causing Secretary Alger's retirement from the cabinet. This is the opinion both of his critics and his friends. The announcement from Detroit, though denied, that Governor Pingree has joined hands with the secretary of war, even if he stood alone, would be a pretty strong indication that Secretary Alger's candidacy meant his withdrawal from the administration. Governor Pingree has never been wholly in sympathy with the administration and at times he has taken positions radically opposed to those approved by the president. But the announcement is coupled with the statement that Alger's canvass will be made on two issues: One, opposition to trusts; the other, advocacy of elections to the senate by direct vote of the people. The administration can afford to endorse neither of these issues openly or indirectly at this time.

It is hard to see how Secretary Alger can make an active canvass for election on either of these and still remain at the head of the war department, where every step he may take will be regarded as having a bearing on his personal political fortunes.

It is believed here, therefore, that the time is near at hand when Secretary Alger will ask to be relieved of his cabinet duties. Should he not ask this, it is thought that the president will take the initiative by suggesting that a continuance in the cabinet will be incompatible with the prosecution of an active campaign for the senate on a platform closely allied to what, it is supposed, will be the platform of the democratic party next year.

The administration is on the point of raising a provisional army of 40,000 men. If it should immediately, it will have the responsibility of increasing the regular army establishment under legislation to be approved by the coming congress. The questions growing out of the acquisition of new territory are increasing in importance daily. Political complications are likely to spring from them any moment. The secretary of war for the remainder of the administration will be in a peculiarly delicate position. Any secretary would have a hard time of it. Secretary Alger, if he should remain in the cabinet, even without being a candidate for the senate, would have all that he could attend to in keeping free from misunderstandings and in avoiding situations which might react unfavorably upon the administration. To be secretary of war and a candidate for the senate at the same time will multiply the difficulties of his position. Every appointment which he may make will be subject to criticism. If possible, a political motive will be assigned, and wherever any act of his becoming unpopular it will reflect inevitably upon his official superior, the president. All this would be bad enough, even without an alliance with Governor Pingree on a sort of populist platform.

## VOLUNTEERS FOR THE ARMY.

Washington, June 30.—Since the announcement that 10,000 volunteers would be mustered into the army the president has been deluged with applications for commissions. Almost every congressional caller has one or more applicants whom he presses on the president's attention. The president requests all visitors to file applications with Adjutant-General Corbin.

## HO! FOR THE COAST!

Los Angeles, June 30.—A special train over the Santa Fe railroad having two coaches of Arizona people arrived here today.

## INDIAN AGENT APPOINTED.

Washington, June 30.—The president today appointed Louis A. Knackstedt of Colorado to be agent of the southern Ute Indians.

## WESTMINSTER ON BETTING.

No Harm When Done Moderately—Speech at Chester Race Course.

## A FATAL FALL.

Jerome, Ariz., June 30.—(Special.)—Albert Hansen, age 5, a native of Sweden, who has been working here two weeks, fell twenty-two feet down a waste shaft this afternoon, meeting instant death. He had been working on the 400-foot level when he started after water and his light went out.

## MRS. SOUTHWORTH DEAD.

Washington, June 30.—Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, the novelist, died today.

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The supposition is that he lost his whereabouts and in falling his neck was broken. Men were working around him but he was not heard to utter a sound. He was discovered by his partner a short time after the accident. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Nothing is known where of Hansen's former career.

## MRS. MCKINLEY'S HEALTH.

Washington, June 30.—Mrs. McKinley's improvement in health continues.

## TOD SLOAN ASSAULT CASE.

London, June 30.—The Star says today: "The Tod Sloan case has

carry with anthropological friend to the editor of Gladstone's columns your columns the editorial bells of Gladstone's funeral.

## STATUE OF RUGBY.

Unveiled at Rugby of Canterbury, the erick Temple, D. I. master of Rugby school today, in the distinguished assembly, to the memory of the Hughes, Q. C., author of "Tommy" and founder of the settlement at Rugby. Hughes died at Brighton March 22, 1896.

## BRIGANDS' RICH C.

Ransom of 50,000 Lire From Benedetto Leonardo.

Rome, June 30.—Signor Leonardo is the well known millionaire who for some time has been considering the advisability of selling his estates near Salerno and fleeing to Rome owing to the repeated attempts of a local band of brigands to capture him. He has now made up his mind to that course during the last week the brigands actually captured him. They fixed ransom moderately under the circumstances at 50,000 lire and required that the money be paid on Wednesday under the pain of slicing the captives ears off. The ultimatum had only an hour within which to expire when the money arrived, and Leonardo considers it too close a shave to incur the risk of repitition.

Official statistics of brigandage just issued by the police are calculated to make a gentleman of Leonardo's position shiver. During the first five months of this year brigands committed in Sardinia 980 crimes of violence and in Sicily 719. During the same period these ruffians in the two islands captured sixty-one persons, murdered in cold-blood all but four, and dangerously wounded 128. But it is only fair to state that a good many of these were policemen.

## A PROMISING FUTURE

Senator Thurston Reports on the Hawaiian Islands.

San Francisco, June 30.—Hon. Lorin A. Thurston, former minister from Hawaii to this country, was among the arrivals on the steamer Mariposa from Honolulu today. Speaking of the conditions in the islands, Mr. Thurston said that the outlook is very promising. "The sugar crop will undoubtedly be the largest ever handled," said he. "Reports from the plantations show that the sugar cane is growing splendidly and a large crop will result."

All is serene in the islands at present, as the people are awaiting the action of congress as to the future government of the islands.

## BROOKLYN STREET RAILWAY.

New York, June 30.—A strike of the employes of the entire street railway system of Brooklyn is threatened.

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